

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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## MOTOR MILEAGE GAIN PROMISED BY NEW FUELS

Chemists Hear of Methods  
of Converting Coal Into  
Oil Substitutes

## SMALL ENGINES CALL FOR CHASSIS CHANGES

Rubber Technologist Tells of  
Direct Use of Latex in  
Making of Rubber

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10 (Special)—Prof. Robert T. Haslam of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking before the petroleum division of the American Chemical Society here, predicted greater mileage through improved automobile fuel, smaller automobiles and greater engine efficiency through the compression of the gasoline air mixture prior to explosion. He declared that the struggle for oil supplies would be stopped by chemistry.

The limiting factor in the unnecessary use of oil is compression shown in the tendency to detonate rather than to burn quietly. This causes the engine knock. He said that extensive chemical researches indicate that the tendency to detonate can be greatly reduced by the addition of such chemical compounds as aniline, iron carbonyl and tetraethyl lead.

"The solution of the oil problem by means of synthetic substitutes," Professor Haslam said, "has already been greatly advanced by the discovery of the various methods for converting coal into oil and the major part of this achievement is due to the research of German natural scientists."

### Saving of 40 Per Cent

Dr. Haslam expressed the opinion that the development and introduction of anti-knock compounds in the next year or so would permit the saving of 40 per cent of America's gasoline, a financial saving of \$800,000,000 a year—enough to pay the interest on the United States national debt.

Sir James C. Irvine, president of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and member of the advisory council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the British organization charged with the solution of problems of national defense, supported the views expressed by Dr. Haslam.

"Less than five years ago the power of a nation to wage war might be measured by its capacity to produce or maintain three materials—coal, iron and petroleum," Professor Haslam said. "Today chemists have eliminated the absolute necessity of having petroleum, because petroleum or its substitute may now be made from coal."

"It now appears as if the centralization of power production may bring about a decentralization of our manufacturing industries."

### Smaller Engines Predicted

Automobile engines will be smaller, lighter and will operate at high speed, he predicted. Lighter engines will mean lighter automobiles, so that the whole situation as to chassis designs is likely to be revolutionized.

A big increase in the direct use of latex, the milk of the tree from which rubber is derived, was reported, one of the most comprehensive papers on the subject being that of Dr. Philip Schidrowitz, a leading rubber technologist of England, who said that for the first time the latex in its

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## Law Enforcer



Photograph by Russell  
MARY D. BAILEY

## RADIO REPORT ON ARCTIC TRIP MADE TO MUSEUM

MacMillan Expedition Is a  
Complete Success, Field  
Directors Are Told

TENANTS HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10 (AP)—By word of mouth and in the sputtering language of dots and dashes the radio early today informed the Field Museum directors in Chicago of the complete success of Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan's exploration trip into the Arctic Circle on their behalf.

Paul Magee, chief radio operator on the trip, began the conversation soon after midnight from Commander MacMillan's little auxiliary schooner Bowdoin, flagship of the expedition, which arrived here yesterday with the Sachem from Sydney, N. S.

### Direct Verbal Report

Working through Stations 9CE and 9CXC, Mr. Magee permitted the natural scientists of the trip to make the first direct verbal report of their findings to the museum. Later he opened a general broadcast to the Chicago press, inviting the papers to an "all-hour interview" with the commander and his fellow voyagers. Questions flashed through the ether in code were presented to the explorers for answer.

The Bowdoin and Sachem arrived off the Maine coast a day ahead of time yesterday, and put into port rather than arrive at Christmas Cove a day ahead of the scheduled official reception there. It was planned to sail "about noon today on the three-hour run" to Christmas Cove, where friends and relatives of the voyagers were waiting.

Since sailing north last June, the two staunch little schooners have covered 4000 miles, their path lying along the Labrador and Greenland shores and uncharted coasts 300 miles north of the Arctic circle.

**Evidence Was Found**  
Evidence that ancient Vikings settled on Baffin Island, long before Columbus sailed to the new world, was found in old legends telling of Norse settlements and among ancient ruins on Sculps Island.

Specimens collected at Sukkertoppen, included articles of clothing worn by Greenland hunters and fishermen and many of their implements. Besides the collection, Commander MacMillan brought back 10,000 feet of film as a pictorial review of his adventure.

The specimens for the Field Museum were collected by Professors Hine and Weed of the museum staff and Professor Martens of Cornell University.

Returning with the 26 members of the expedition is Abram Brownfield, Eskimo interpreter, who got his first glimpse of a horse, motorcar and train when the party arrived at Sydney, N. S., and went ashore for the first shave and haircut since the departure last June.

After a reception at Christmas Cove today, the Bowdoin and Sachem will push on to Wiscasset, where the expedition will disband and the ships will go into winter quarters before another 15-months' invasion of the Arctic Circle next year.

### TEST RADIOPROCASTING OF WEATHER MAPS

Long Distance Transmission  
Thought Probable

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Measuring waves is one of the activities of the Bureau of Standards, not ocean waves, although it is possible that that is done, too, but primarily sound waves, light waves, and electric waves.

Sound wave measures are used to standardize tuning forks which control the pitch of musical instruments and other devices which must be kept in tune.

Sound waves are photographed to study the turbulence around a bullet just fired from a gun. Sound intensity is measured in the study of sound transmission through walls of various materials and construction.

The speed of sound is used in measuring ship-to-shore distance by sound-sounding surveys by a radio hydrophone relay devised by the Bureau of Standards for the Coast Survey.

Light waves are measured by the thousands to identify chemical elements. Each wavelength here is characteristic of the kind of atom which produces the wave. The measures are unlocking the secret of atomic structure and of energy levels within the atom, opening up new chapters of fascinating interest and of importance.

Light waves serve the most practical uses. They are used to make precise scales the divisions of which are true to a millionth of an inch, to insure the accuracy of length measuring devices of machine shops and factories. They are used for something as to find traces of lead or zinc in tin boiler plugs inserted in steam boilers as safety devices.

Radio waves are measured to stations on their assigned wave lengths or frequencies. The sending station must keep to wavelength, signed or interference and fading will result.

The Bureau has also fostered the use of quartz blocks of specified dimensions which respond to definite frequencies or wave lengths and may be used for standardizing radiotelegraph stations.

### MR. UPshaw TO ASK GEORGIA VOTE CHECK

### ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10 (AP)—The

Rev. W. D. Upshaw, Representative from the fifth Georgia district, has reiterated his intention of asking for a recheck of primary election figures from Campbell County, one of the five in his district.

Conspicuous for years in prohibition contests in Washington, Mr. Upshaw was defeated for renomination at Georgia's Democratic primary by L. J. Steele, who received 10 of the district's 18 total unit votes. Mr. Upshaw received six, all from Fulton County, and Mayor Sims of Atlanta two.

Mr. Upshaw said he will turn to the lecture platform or to the editorship of a paper for students. "I do not see," he said, "that my defeat will have any effect upon my work for prohibition. The very reverse is true."

Most of the states of the Union

## Tribute to Lady Astor Voiced by American Women Voters

Acclaimed at New York Meeting as Potent Force  
for International Peace—Says Democracy's Existence Depends on Character of Citizenship

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—It is as an "unofficial" ambassador to the United States to Europe that Nancy Astor of Virginia will sail back to England to resume her duties as a member of the British Parliament, having been acclaimed at a meeting of 1500 women as America's best friend abroad and a potent force for international peace.

"We love you; we admire you; we trust you; God bless you," were the farewell words to Lady Astor, spoken by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader, on behalf of the League of Women Voters and its guests at the meeting.

For an hour this morning she faced a score of reporters who asked her dozens of questions on all sorts of subjects.

### Gov. of Public Service

She had a good deal to say about the bringing up of children to have a sense of service and of the need of every individual "to work out his own salvation." She deplored the exploitation of the failures of women in politics and asked why the newspapers did not print the stories of outstanding successes, such as Judge Florence Allen of Ohio and Gov. Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming.

"I am not for women for office unless they are fitted for it," she said, "but she advocated women police on the ground that "they can do what men can't."

She declared that women are making the political world better and said that in England "members of the House of Commons who didn't give a tuppenny bit before about what women wanted, now ask me how the women want them to vote."

"I can confirm that" cut in Lord Astor. "Things are going through now that women want that were held up before."

The speech for which Lady Astor broke into her six-weeks' holiday was like the报导ing for trust kept with honor. Between the amplifier which sent her words resounding through the Waldorf Astoria and the microphones which caught and sent them to the waiting audience in the air, she tossed buoyantly, pithy, plain-speaking sentences about what she regards as America's duty toward Europe and Europe's duty toward the rest of the world and particularly the responsibility for democracy of the two English-speaking countries.

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### TEST RADIOPROCASTING OF WEATHER MAPS

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Thought Probable

### Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Tests to demonstrate that weather maps can be radioprocast across the country are being made at the University of Chicago, which is co-operating with the United States Weather Bureau and the navy radio station at Arlington.

The apparatus set up here is an invention of C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington. It has proved practical for short-distance use, and the present tests are intended to show that accurate weather maps can be sent long distances under unusual weather conditions. The apparatus will be used to measure the speed of sound.

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Most of the states of the Union

have at some time or other selected official state songs, although in many cases they have been filed away on some obscure shelf of the State Capitol and forgotten. The Music Club's Federation wants a song for Washington that will be eminently singable, and that can be used at all public gatherings.

The verses will be judged by the following committee: Carl Engel, director of the Music Division of the Library of Congress; Harold Randolph, director of Peabody Institute of Baltimore; Mrs. Faith Van Kenburg Viles of New York; Mrs. William Wolf Smith, president of the League of American Pen Women, and Mrs. Gideon A. Lyon of the Arts Club.

The poems are being received by Miss Beatrice S. Goodwin, 5 West Lenox Street, Chevy Chase.

The purpose of the competition is

## FIREMEN FACING NEW DRILL RULE FOR EFFICIENCY

Commissioner Orders Rigorous Preparation—Promotion Made Easier

### Special from Monitor Bureau

CHARTA. It was a divine something stirring in man.

"We have a definite, fatalistic, hopeless kind of doctrine in this doctrine of chance." Now different from the doctrine of Christ—which says that the Kingdom of God is within us and it is ours to work out our own salvation. I don't believe that democracy is chance, but it will never get a chance unless it is worked on Christ lines. It is true that it is far from perfect, but it is far more perfect than autocracy.

"Let's just look into the world today. Do you believe it is chance that the English-speaking countries are the only great countries in which democracy is succeeding today? Is it chance that democracy is succeeding in the countries where men have fought and won religious and political liberty?

"Democracy has failed in Spain and Italy and Greece. It has not been a conspicuous success in France. It is only just being tried in Germany, and one prays that it will succeed, and as for Russia, it has never been tried there.

"Democracy very existence depends on character, and character depends on thinking for yourself. What

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

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pean spirit," he said. He concluded by emphasizing the historic importance of the day's event, and was given a great ovation as he resumed his seat.

**Appeal Made to Press to Assist League in Work of Settling Controversies**

By HUGH F. SPENDER  
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, in conversation with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor after his arrival in Geneva, recalled the fact that the March 1919, when faced with the British proposal for the entry of Germany into the League, he did not lose hope and he added, smiling, that his optimism was now justified by events. Everything depended on the establishment of goodwill and desire to work together and Germany was prepared to do its best without attaching too much importance to the actual number on the League Council, which counted for little compared with the determination of the members of the League to co-operate for the peace of the world.

The last four years were an venture to the play now beginning, which he believed would lead to a revival of good will. Every cause for strife could be removed in this way and nothing could be done to guarantee this future without this good will. "There may be some disputes and differences of opinion in the political and economic domains," said Dr. Stresemann, "but they can be settled if we remember the necessity for relying on the machinery of the League for their removal." He appealed to the international press in particular to assist in this work and to judge the German policy in a fair and impartial way.

**New Era in Relations**

Dr. Stresemann referred to the occupation of the Rhineland as one of the questions which have to be discussed, but in no aggressive manner, for he was confident that Germany's entry into the League marked a new era in international relations. His speech for the Assembly today is already written out in 10 closely typed pages, and he will deliver it in German.

Dr. Stresemann spent last evening quietly, putting the final touches to the speech which he will make in reply to the president's announcement welcoming Germany to the League. He and Herr Schubert came first, the main delegation arriving later, and they were received at the railroad station by a large crowd. It is said that altogether there are 2000 Germans in Geneva at present, all of whom turned out to receive their Foreign Secretary.

Dr. Stresemann, who is keenly devoted to the cause of international peace, has been much impressed by the events of the last few days and he is expected to make eloquent reference to the value of the League's work, while expressing a whole-

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Grand Dahlia show, auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 3 to 5 p.m. Boston. Business conference, auspices of Babson Statistical Organization, Babson Park, Wellesley, 1:30, continuing through Saturday. Competitive Drill Exercises at Charlestown Navy Yard, public inspection of ships, all day.

John Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4. Baseball, St. Louis vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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???

(1) How can failure be regarded as a success?  
(2) What dog has set an example in street crossing?  
(3) How is Italy arousing interest in civil aviation?  
(4) What was the poet Riley's boyhood ambition?  
(5) Is education complete without religious training?  
(6) Why is not poetry more widely read?

**These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR**

hearted desire for Germany to work in co-operation with its former enemies. He means to bring the Lorraine ideals into the Assembly and doubtless Aristide Briand will respond with the same cordiality as he responded to the speeches of Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann at the signing of the peace treaties in London.

**Procedure for Election**

It is not proposed that anyone else will speak, for if the list were to be extended nearly all the chief delegates and chief members of the League would want to say something. The Germans wisely do not want to be singled out for a special manifestation, for they know this might cause a reaction of feeling against them in France and other countries where there is still much latent hostility toward Germany. Dr. Stresemann realizes that Germany must move cautiously at Geneva and prove the sincerity of its desire to co-operate with the rest of Europe before it makes its own grievances known.

The first commission of the Assembly sat yesterday and settled the procedure for the election of members to the nine nonpermanent seats in the Council, including the three new seats which will be invested with special importance by the declaration of re-elegibility.

The Monitor correspondent understands that Sweden, Holland, Norway and some other states will protest against the establishment of a special category for nonpermanent members as contrary to the interests of the League and likely to open the door to further claims for seats on the Council. The Council of the League is not likely to meet again until the nonpermanent members have been elected, thus Germany and Poland will take their seats on the Council at the same time. This is the aim of the maneuver going on behind the scenes at present, for France always desired that Germany should not enter the Council.

Fortunately the German statesmen have changed their political attitude during the last year. They have attained a realization of big things and no longer think it important whether they enter the Council alone or with Poland. The attitude of Germany toward the League was illustrated by a conversation in a cafe yesterday afternoon when German journalists were heard to say: "We must return to work in our Völkerbund."

**MICHEL SWIMS  
THE CHANNEL**

(Continued from Page 1)

Channel is of Herculean build, and is outclassed in size by Channel aspirants only by the giant Egyptian Ishak Helmy, who has failed in all his efforts to get from France to the chalk cliffs above Dover. Michel had been trying every year since 1922 to make the trip. His last attempt before today was on Sept. 4, when he was balked by bad weather after being in the water a little more than an hour.

On Sept. 1 Michel issued a challenge to all the Channel-crossers, but to Mrs. Corson in particular, to

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## ARMISTICE IDEA GROWS IN CHINA

Rival Leaders May Discuss Question of Capitulation  
—Wu Is Reorganizing

PEKING, Sept. 10 (P)—Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported reorganizing his northern armies after their defeat at Hankow at some rally point in the north of Hupch Province probably Kwankshui, from whence he has sent telegraphic appeals to his allies on the northern front.

In his appeals he declared that with a little military help he could recapture the lost positions. It is understood that reinforcements in considerable numbers, chiefly forces from Shantung, will be rushed into the war area. Assistance from Shantung is considered logical in view of the imminent prospect of the widening of the war activities to include that section in their scope.

To observers here there appears to be something inconclusive about the extent of the reported southern victories, of which definite and authentic news is needed owing to the interruption of telegraph facilities.

One of the legations in Peking asserts it has information that the northerners reoccupied Hanyang.

There continues to be a general belief that there will be an armistice pending discussion among the rival leaders in regard to capitulation, in which event the entire military outlook may be changed, but it is believed whatever other military leaders will do, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Nanking war lord, who recently declared war on the Cantonese, will continue against them in defense of his territory.

The Chinese newspapers say Gen. Chang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Cantonese, has ordered a general offensive against Marshal Sun's province.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10 (P)—A telegram received here from Hankow says the American torpedo boat destroyers Stewart and Pope, which arrived at Hankow last Friday, encountered rifle and machine gun fire 50 miles down the Yangtze River. The report added that two soldiers on the American boat were wounded.

Another report received from Hankow says every foreign steamer entering or leaving port is made the target for the bullets of the Cantonese soldiers. Several Japanese and British ships are declared to have been badly riddled.

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (P)—Government spokesmen state that at present Japan does not intend to intervene in China or interfere, limiting its action to protecting Nationals but that the Government's policy, should the southern or Cantonese forces continue northward, could not be dictated.

Observers feel that Japan will remain neutrally throughout the present upheaval in China unless extraordinary circumstances arise. The press generally sympathizes with Great Britain in the incidents which have developed in China.

British Not to Take Any Further Action at Present

LONDON, Sept. 10—While affirming that the question of deciding whether further action was necessary in respect of the two British merchantmen detained at Wanhsien must rest with the men on the spot, the British authorities here do not anticipate any further hostilities on the Yangtze-kiang at present. General Yang Sen is unable to remove the two vessels concerned, consequently the British can afford to

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## LABOR COUNCIL STAGES 'SCENE'

Choice of Member to Second Resolution Offends Council Delegates

By Special Cable

BOURNEMOUTH, Sept. 10—A remarkable scene and uproar which culminated in the temporary suspension of the Trades Union Council but which was composed harmoniously on the re-assembly of the delegates arose from the choice of John Bromley, the Rail Locomotive Drivers secretary, to second a resolution asking the unions to organize increased financial help for the miners. It will be remembered that Mr. Bromley published in the official journal of his union a premature disclosure of the General Council's secret report, containing a strong criticism of the miners' leaders relating to the general strike events.

Passages from Mr. Bromley's article have been used on behalf of the colliery owners in their propaganda against the miners in certain coal fields and this incensed the leaders. When it was announced earlier in the week that Mr. Bromley would second the resolution, Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook informed the general council that the miners would probably protest and asked for a different choice. The general council decided that it would not add to its prestige if the change were made.

Delegates Support Protest

The resolution was moved by Robert Smillie who deeply impressed the congress, but when Mr. Bromley was called on, John McGurk, the Lancashire miners' leader demanded a vote should be taken at once and his protest was supported by other miners' delegates and representatives of some other unions.

This precipitated an uproar which lasted 20 minutes. The Durham miners' delegates, when ordered to leave the Congress, defied the chairman's ruling, and some delegates sang the "Red Flag," whereupon Mr. Pugh, the chairman, declared the congress suspended for half an hour. In this interval both the miners' delegates and the general council held separate consultations, and when business was resumed, the chairman made a dignified and persuasive appeal for the delegates to sustain the long-established traditions of the representative body of the great Labor movement.

W. P. Richardson, treasurer of the

VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

presents more opportunities for sound real estate investment than possibly any other city, owing to its immediate prospects and its natural resources. Vancouver's population is both advancing very rapidly and its strategic position assures a steady growth. The city is a center of the terminus of two great trans-continental railroads, a great sea and water port, open all the year round, the center of British Columbia's industry and an unsurpassed climate, is a natural and ideal place for those intending to establish a permanent home. Real estate values are at present very moderate, and the city is a great center of business, making an early investment in property there a wise investment. Inquiry and advice are invited. J. FRED SANDERS, 428 Robson St., Vancouver, B. C.

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McCreery's announces an Extensive Collection of Fabrics and Trimmings

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Here are richly woven fabrics and lavish embellishments which play a vital part in the Autumn Mode. The silks and woolens are subtly adapted in texture to the flounces, tiers and pleats prominent in the new Fall Fashions. The embroideries and laces make flattering accompaniments. Be sure and see this comprehensive collection when you come to town.

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## RISING IN SPAIN HAS RESULTED IN STRENGTHENING DE RIVERA

Some in Madrid See in the Incident a "Gigantic Bluff" to Influence Elections—King Alfonso Supported Cabinet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MADRID (By Mail to London), Sept. 10—Gen. Primo de Rivera's prompt suppression of the insubordinate artillery officers has given the dictator a new lease on the helm of state. Some see in the affair a "gigantic bluff" engineered for political effect on the eve of the plebiscite. As time goes on, however, the position of General de Rivera becomes more difficult and the issues with which he has to deal grow more and more involved. It is a common saying among the Spaniards that their men of worth have had to fight their way upward unaided in the face of extreme opposition. There is a great deal of truth in this.

In the case of Gen. Primo de Rivera, who while a good general tactically lacks personal diplomacy, his difficulties have increased a thousand fold not only by his attack on the deeply rooted system of political graft and indiscipline, but also on account of the blunt way in which he has gone about it. He does not seem to have taken into account that among the strongest forces in Spain are pride and amour propre. In dealing with the members of the army, without whose support he cannot remain in power a single day he has too often forgotten that in a measure he is dependent on the good will of each officer. Today unfortunately, the artillerymen who consider themselves the aristocrats of the Spanish army are unpopular in other divisions and are considered by the people as military "hicks."

It appears that Gen. Primo de Rivera deliberately allowed matters to take their course in order to seize his opportunity when they had come

Root of Recent Unrest

The root of the recent unrest can be traced to modifications in the system of promotion introduced some time ago by the dictator. Formerly promotion in both the artillery-corps and engineers was by seniority only. This method is known as the "escala cerrada" or closed scale. Only in the most exceptional cases could any officer be promoted in these two corps over the heads of his seniors. In the infantry and cavalry promotion has always been by merit. Since Gen. Primo de Rivera came into power, the system of "escala abierta," the open scale, or promotion by merit has been adopted throughout the whole Spanish Army. In Morocco those who were able to seize the opportunities that came their way gained advancement over the heads of their seniors.

The danger that influence would play its part in the new appointments was inevitable; as were the charges against Gen. Primo de Rivera that promotion was due to favoritism. He was accused of putting in personal friends. No doubt this was due largely to prejudice, as nobody can deny that he has made several good selections. Then again General de Rivera is an infantry officer.

Artillerymen Are Aristocrats

It is not unnatural that in the case of artillery officers, whose technical knowledge they claim can only be acquired by time and experience, these should object to being placed on the same basis as cavalry and infantry where promotions are always made by merit. The artillerymen who consider themselves the aristocrats of the Spanish army are unpopular in other divisions and are considered by the people as military "hicks."

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## GENERAL URGES LEGION TO BACK WEALTH DRAFT

Faith Voiced in Idealism  
of Youth at New York  
State Convention

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10 (P)—Major General Clarence R. Edwards, United States Army, retired, commander of the Twenty-Sixth Division in the Great War, urged delegates to the eighth annual convention of the New York Department, American Legion, at its opening session here "to put on the statute books before another convention is held, a law that in another war everybody shall serve and everybody shall pay."

"That is the real peace program of the most intelligent and sincere advocates of sane pacifism," the speaker said.

General Edwards congratulated the Legion on its effort to make every citizen vote in the coming election but, he said, the law he urged was another objective that must be reached. It was the outstanding lesson of the last war, he declared, "learned by our great error when we drafted our men and did not draft labor and industry."

"Pass this law and no nation or combination of nations will dare to challenge us if we learn to appreciate and develop the idealism of our youth," was his statement.

Continuing he said: "I believe our youth is the most idealistic of any youth in the world, and when a crisis approaches has a greater and more accurate vision than their elders. Let the Legion lead the way in developing this inspiration and back the movements of the Boy and Girl Scouts, the civilian training camps, the national guard and national defense, and all those things will direct their mind to their institutions as compared with institutions of other nations and their obligations to maintain them as the first elements of decent citizenship."

"Having such faith in the idealism of our youth, I am not scared to the point of surrender at this insidious poison that is being injected into the minds of the youth of this country. But I want you to have your gas masks ready and let your minds dwell on the world-wide poison that can get to this insidious poison. I speak of this internationalism, this 'outlaw war,' 'peace and freedom,' and 'industrial democracy' that is being disseminated through 1611 publications circulated in the United States, only 77 of which are printed in this country and in the English language."

### NEW STORES OPENED BY WALDORF SYSTEM

Boston, Brookline, and Somerville Get Restaurants

Harry S. Baldwin, vice-president and treasurer of Waldorf System Inc., in commenting upon his company's policy in establishing new stores at strategic metropolitan centers, drew particular attention to the Waldorf just opened at 9 Park Square, Boston, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, and Davis Square, Somerville.

"The Waldorf idea of expansion," said Mr. Baldwin, "is to keep pace with the city's growth and provide the people with more and more clean places to eat as the demand warants."

"Waldorf has contributed to the growth of Park Square," remarked Mr. Baldwin, "by erecting at number 9 a new two-story building on the site of an old building that had been condemned. This new building is of brick, reinforced with concrete. The first floor and basement are occupied by Waldorf, the second floor is being let for offices."

The Park Square Waldorf is right across from the new Hotel Statler and near the Motor Mart, new being built. Almost directly in front of the Waldorf entrance is the terminal of all bus lines leaving Boston.

The new Waldorf at 1314 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, has been opened under a twenty-year lease in answer to the urgent demand for a Waldorf in the heart of that prosperous community center.

Davis Square, Somerville, also desired a Waldorf and investigation by officials of the Waldorf System, Inc., proved that this section was worthy of their confidence. An individually owned restaurant was purchased and within 48 hours had been transformed into a Waldorf, with standardized equipment, quality and service. This new Waldorf fed more than 1000 people on the day of its opening. Waldorf System Inc., expects big things of its Davis Square store, which has been leased for 27 years.

### WOMEN DEMOCRATS HEAR CANDIDATES

Five Democratic candidates for nomination to office discussed their qualifications at a meeting of the Democratic Women's Business and Professional Club of Massachusetts, last evening in the American House.

The candidates were: John A. Kellher, seeking renomination and re-election as sheriff of Suffolk County; Harold Williams Jr., seeking the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General; Thomas D. Lavelle, William J. Foley, and Daniel J. Kane, all candidates for the office of district attorney.

Others who spoke were: Miss Isabelle E. Caulfield, president of the club, and Mrs. Collie McDonald, first vice-president of the Democratic State Committee. A telegram of regret was received from Emory T. Morgan, one of the candidates for sheriff.

### CONCERT ANNOUNCED FOR STATE PRISON

A concert will be given at the Charlestown State Prison next Sunday at 2 p. m. under the direction of A. L. McMullan of Marblehead. For the last eight years Mr. McMullan has presented concerts usually in Thanksgiving and Easter. This year he will investigate.

however, Sunday, Sept. 12, was selected as the best available date.

Miss Marjorie Posselt, a singing violinist, who has offered her entertainment at concerts at the prison before, is on the program. The Dutch Girls' Quintet, which radio-casts an entertainment every Friday evening from Station WEWI, will lend their services. The quintet is composed of a violin, flute, violoncello, piano, and traps. The Belmont Four, a male quartet, will sing. The Oliver Ditson Company is lending one of its \$1000 harps to be played by Miss Artiss DeVolt.

### "GAS" PERMIT APPEAL HEARD

Norwood Filling Station  
Grant Is Debated Before  
State Fire Marshal

Appeal from a decision of the Norwood selectmen to grant a permit to the Standard Oil Company of New York to erect a gasoline filling station at the corner of Washington Street and Railroad Avenue in the town was heard by George C. Neal, State fire marshal, at the State House yesterday.

The board of selectmen had voted three to two for the issuance of the permit. Some citizens appeared in favor, while others were against the permit. According to the testimony, there are already three stations at this corner, which is described as dangerous.

Speaking for the permit, Thomas B. Mulvehill, chairman of the board, who broke the tie, said that the Standard Oil Company has agreed to give the town about 1400 feet of land to widen the street, thereby removing a projection which has been dangerous. Chairman Mulvehill added that the arrangement provides that the oil company pay for the removal of trees on the site and for the cost of laying sidewalk.

Another member of the board, Arthur J. Forrest, said that his vote was not influenced one way or the other by the fact that the agreement with the oil company made possible the widening of the street. He said that he voted for the permit because he thought it for the best interests of the city. Mr. Forrest said that his business was selling oils and greases in competition with the Standard Oil Company.

#### Safety Factor Debated

John J. Hannigan, fire chief, said that in his opinion the erection of the station would create no undue fire hazard. Edmund G. Dalton, member of the board of selectmen, said he favored the petition because he saw no increased hazard or congestion.

The opposition to the permit stressed the arguments that the proposed filling station was unnecessary because there were already three on the corner; that this fourth would make more hazardous an already dangerous corner; that it would add to the congestion; and that it would result in the depreciation of adjacent property, and be detrimental generally to the welfare of Norwood.

Francis J. Foley, chairman of the committee erecting the Memorial Town Hall not far from the proposed site, said that the neighborhood would shortly be built up with five buildings. The need in Norwood, he said, is for more homes, adding that gasoline stations were not the type of buildings to attract single residences. The oil company is not interested in Norwood, said he, and to the officials of that company the station will simply mean number.

Traffic Discussed

Walter F. Tilton, president of the Norwood Trust Company, speaking in the capacity of a private individual, said that the proposed filling station would be detrimental to adjacent property, and also generally to the town.

Others who spoke against the station were Mrs. M. A. Coleman; Miss A. E. Williams, Milton H. Howard, all property owners. Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, teacher at Boston University, and chairman of the Norwood school committee, protested against the permit as an added menace to the street widening. The station, far from being detrimental to adjacent property or the town, said he, would improve the character of the corner.

Robert F. James, of Norwood, State Representative, presented the case for the opponents of the filling station and O. W. Richardson represented the oil company. Marshal Neal took the appeal under advisement.

ROOSEVELT CLUB POLL  
FAVORS MR. READING

With 72 for Arthur K. Reading, 43 for Alexander Lincoln and 25 for Elijah Adlow, a total of 140 members of the Roosevelt Club sent in returns, on the straw ballot recently conducted by the club regarding the candidates of the three men seeking the Republican nomination for Attorney-General.

Mr. Reading had a majority of 72 compared to the combined totals of 68 for his opponents. The straw ballot was instituted at the recent "re-nomination luncheon" of the club, at which the three men spoke in defense of their records.

#### PRIMARY VOTE PROTESTED?

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10 (P)—Claiming that the Australian ballot was not used, that a woman moderator presided who was not even a voter of the town, and that there was no ballot clerk, Calvin A. Hurd, of Sharon has protested against the primary election in that town. Hurd, in his protest with Hobart Pillsbury, Secretary of State, Sharon reported yesterday, all Republican, cast in Tuesday's primary, five of which were for Mr. Moses and five for Mr. Bass. Secretary Pillsbury said that the party.

FAIR ASSOCIATION ELECTS

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 10 (P)—Ray N. Randall, president of Lewiston, and the entire old board of officers of the Maine State Fair Association, were unanimously re-elected at the annual meeting last night. The treasurer's report indicated that the total receipts of the fair this year will exceed \$37,000.

NEW ENGLAND IRON PRODUCTION  
TO BE REVIVED ON MYSTIC RIVER

First Massachusetts Pig Iron in Nearly a Century Soon to Come From Blast Furnace of Massachusetts Gas Companies—Output of 165,000 Tons Is Expected

Finishing touches are being completed at the first unit of the great plant of the Mystic Iron Works, on the banks of the Mystic River, in Everett, Mass., where actual production of pig iron will soon be underway, reviving an industry that disappeared from New England nearly a century ago. Iron ore has already been brought here in large quantities, ready for the operation of the blast furnace, several ship loads having been brought from Newfoundland and northern Africa.

Controlled by the Massachusetts Gas Companies, the Mystic Iron Works is a unit in a well-laid industrial project of wide scope. The Massachusetts Gas Companies own or control a huge coal-discharging plant of modern equipment capable of handling 1500 tons of bituminous coal yearly and with storage capacity for 200,000 tons.

This is at Everett, where also are by-product coke ovens to the number of 400, which produce some 1500 tons of foundry and heating coals daily in addition to quantities of benzol, coal tar, ammonia sulphates and gas for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. Oil refined at the Beacon Oil Company is also controlled, and brought by the same interests, and having a fleet of tank steamers to bring the crude or topped petroleum here from wells of Mexico, Venezuela, California and Texas.

#### Correlated Industrial Group

Thus a well correlated group of industries, each fitting into the needs of the other, are to be profitably combined in this project. The blast furnace itself is 87 1/2 feet high, 17 feet wide and contains three blast stoves 100 by 22. Power will be supplied from the gas engines, which will be fed into the top of the furnace.

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## MR. ADLOW CALLS LEAGUE UNJUST

### LEGION HEARS SENATOR WELLS

Says Anti-Saloon People Fail to Tell of Bills He Supported

Speaking at rallies last night in Greater Boston, Elijah Adlow, candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, declared that the Anti-Saloon League, in attempting to present to the voters the records of various candidates on prohibition, has been guilty of gross unfairness and deception.

"For instance," he continued, "in setting forth the records of the three candidates for Attorney-General, I find that I am labeled as having voted wet on seven bills in which the league was interested. In other words, if a man has had the temerity to oppose any bill sponsored by the league he is all wet, and only that phase of his action is presented to the voters. If, on the other hand, he has supported the league on other bills of just as far-reaching a nature—the league officials promptly and conveniently forget all about it."

"What I want to bring out is that while it is true that I opposed certain Anti-Saloon League bills on the ground that they proposed additional police powers which were unnecessary if the existing laws were enforced, I supported the league's position on four other bills not because of the league, but because I believed in the issues involved, which that organization declines to mention."

"I still maintain that the prohibition question has no place in this contest. My position is being supported by thousands of Republicans throughout the Commonwealth. I need only point to the endorsements I have received from such men as John L. Bates, former Governor, and J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General, among others, prominent in the prohibition movement, to prove this assertion."

The attorney general of the Commonwealth is not the prohibition enforcement director. There is a curious misconception both as to the necessary qualifications in a candidate for the office of attorney-general, and as to the real functions of that department.

"In the first place, it should be distinctly remembered that only a very small proportion of the attorney-general's activities have anything closely to do with administration of criminal justice. His office is not a research bureau where time and effort is spent in theoretical discussions of law. It is a governmental department which, more closely perhaps than any other, touches and conserves the welfare of every person in the State, high or low, rich or poor. It is constantly the counselor and advisor both of the chief executive and the Legislature. It informs the one as to how far and in what directions gubernatorial power may be exercised. It warns the other that unconstitutional laws may not be enacted."

"It holds chartered corporations to strict compliance with the law. It watches over public charities. It sees that taxation is properly and justly enforced. It assures that every contract into which the State enters is valid and binding. It takes care that every evidence of indebtedness issued by the Commonwealth is a legal security safe for investment. Its proper leadership and conduct is vital to every one."

## NEW RATES LAW TO BE STUDIED

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the governing board. The secretary is W. J. Constable, secretary of the rate bureau, which is composed of about 60 companies operating in Massachusetts.

For the past eight months, this board has been in consultation with the insurance commissioner on the rate making. The board furnished him with figures of profit and loss experiences, upon which he largely based his conclusions.

Automobile registration blanks, in the past obtained through the registrar's department or authorized branch sources, may in the future be secured at insurance company offices. These are expected to be available about Oct. 1.

On these blanks are coupons attached which will signify that the compulsory insurance requirements have been met, after which the plates may be issued. An order of more than 1,000,000 was sent to the printers. These will be distributed among the 60 companies.

### Real Intent of Law

Mr. Constable, secretary of the board, said the public is misunderstanding the general intent of the law, judging from telephone calls and letters he is answering daily.

"Many people believe that this law means instant payment of a large sum of money to any person who is struck by an automobile," said Mr. Constable. "This is not literally true, for each injured person must prove that the accident was due to the fault of the driver. If the injured person was at fault, through carelessness or otherwise, there will be no excuse for such a measure."

"Such careful economy as the bill calls for is false economy," he declared. "This country's greatness is not measured by the size of its fighting forces or its gold reserve but by the number of happy families in it."

Mr. Constable also condemned the inequality between civil service pensions and pensions for army and navy officers.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: C. P. Francis, New York, president; Edward C. Emmerling, Pittsburgh, first vice-president; Samuel C. Philpot, Everett, Wash., second vice-president; F. R. Sanders, Atlanta, third vice-president; John J. Grogan, Wheeling, W. Va., secretary; Thomas P. Busier, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Advisory Board: Charles F. Reichhardt, Baltimore, chairman; James T. O'Malley, St. Louis; V. C. Hansen, Westbrook, Me.; Charles J. Kirby, Atlanta, third vice-president; John J. Grogan, Wheeling, W. Va., secretary; Thomas P. Busier, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Finance Committee: Dick Van Kollen, Holland, Mich., chairman; John J. Leonard, Chicago; Mattie K. Hall, Bristow, Okla.; John B. McGuire, New York, and Thomas J. Fitch, Cleveland.

### DANZIG CONSUL COMING

Edwin C. Kemp, American Consul at Danzig, will be in Boston next Wednesday for conferences with business men, manufacturers and exporters having a trade interest in Danzig, it is announced by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)

The second business session of the eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion was held in the State Armory here this morning. Wellington Wells, president of the State Senate, brought the greetings of the Commonwealth for Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who was unable to come. Senator Wells, in his remarks, urged the legionnaires to give greater attention to politics. "It is up to you to see to it that men in public office in your respective communities do their duty and that all measures for the improvement and benefit of your communities have their support," he said. William Youngman, State Treasurer, was also a speaker.

Winners of the membership campaign, which has been waged throughout the state were the Groton Post, which was awarded a silver cup for the best new membership average for three years, and the following posts, which were awarded a check for \$375 each to be used by anyone designated by the post as expenses to Paris: Marshfield Post; J. O'Connell Post, West Roxbury; East Brookfield Post, Brighton; Allston Post; Walpole Post; West Springfield Post; Y.D. Post, Boston; Crosses-Pishon Post, Boston; C. W. Fogg Post, Hyde Park; Melrose Post and Lynn Post.

A check for \$175 offered by the 40 and 8 was won by Worcester Park. A resolution proposing the nomination of Commander Francis J. Good of Cambridge Post 27 as candidate for election as national commander was unanimously adopted. It was voted to instruct delegates to the national convention in Phila-



Typical Winter Scene at Bullough's Pond



Bullough's Pond in Newton to Be Dredged and Graveled

City to Spend \$21,000 to Beautify Hammond Brook Overflow Which Has Dwindled to Small Area—Civic Societies Projected Improvement

Philadelphia to propose that Boston be chosen as the convention city in 1928 when Boston celebrates its 300th anniversary.

Legion night at the historical pageant, the drama of Salem on the common last night, was largely attended. This afternoon the New York Giants will play the Salem New England League team at Doonan's Field, and a golf tournament will be held at the North Shore Country Club.

Tonight the military ball will be held in the armory and a band concert in special tribute to the legionnaires will be given on Salem common by the Salem cadet band under the direction of Jean Misud.

The convention parade scheduled for tomorrow afternoon promises to be the finest of its kind ever seen in Salem. It is expected that 274 posts will be represented.

## POSTAL CLERKS SEEK BENEFITS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10 (Special)—The United National Association of Postal Clerks, which has been holding its twenty-seventh annual convention in Philadelphia, brought its sessions to a close with the adoption of resolutions which delegates hope will influence Congress to legislate for better working conditions for postal clerks, wage raises, retirement annuities and other benefits for which they have been struggling.

F. L. La Guardia (D.), Representative from New York, one of the speakers, characterized the present United States Civil Service Pension Law as a "joke."

Another important consideration in connection with the improving of Bullough's Pond is the fact that a special committee appointed from the Board of Aldermen upon the recommendation of Edwin O. Childs, Mayor, to determine the most advantageous site for the location of a new civic center, is seriously considering what is known as the "triangle lot" in the area bounded by Commonwealth Avenue, Homer and Walnut Streets, a short distance from Bullough's Pond.

The whole matter has been given

to the Lockwood Greene Company, architects and engineers, for study, according to Harry W. Flits, a member of the Board of Aldermen and the special committee on the civic center proposal.

When work on the Bullough's Pond project commenced about a month ago, in time to complete the restoration process by the later part of October, the pond had dwindled from an area of several acres to hardly more than a continuation of Hammond Brook, which joins the Charles River in Watertown. Water cress has replaced the pond lily and on the shores hydrangea, lilac, and syringa thrive in a natural state.

Will Remove 11,000 Cubic Yards

In the specifications which William P. Morse, city engineer, has prepared for the contractors, the amount of work to be completed involves the removal of 11,000 cubic yards of debris from the bottom of the pond.

**BENEFIT FOR QUINCY VETERANS**  
QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 10.—A field day banquet in aid of the Quincy Veterans' Council will be held to-night on the Fore River Field at Quincy Point.

## Graveling to Help Make Beauty Spot of Dwindling Pond

## Service of Women Recognized in the New Hampshire Primaries

Decisive Victories Indicated in Vote on Those Who Came Up for Renomination to County Offices—No Less Than 13 Nominated for Legislature

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10 (Special)—Old-time chivalry was manifested Tuesday by the electorate of New Hampshire with its recognition of women candidates for the various offices which they sought. In several instances women whose names were written into the ballot on the day of the primary carried off the nominations to desirable positions.

The idea of women in the county offices seems to be growing in favor, and in those instances where women came up for renomination to such offices a sweeping victory at the polls was an endorsement of their capability. Among these were Miss Ella F. Gee of Keene, register of probate; Mrs. Lottie B. Cope of Nashua, register of probate; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sanborn of Laconia, register of deeds, and Miss Grace A. Richardson of Keene county commissioner.

Mrs. Sanborn of Laconia has served as register of deeds for the last three years.

"For 20 years before my election I had been a court stenographer," she said. "Nothing could give a register better training; for a court stenographer must be absolutely accurate, and the making of records in my office demands the same accuracy. I became a candidate three years ago because I wanted to be at home with my aged mother and the work appealed to me. Through the influence of the attorneys of the county, the nomination was handed to me without opposition." Mrs. Sanborn is a Democrat.

Miss Ruth Ralph of Franklin, Democrat, was also fortunate at the polls, where, for the second time, she was a candidate for register of deeds.

No candidate carried off two important nominations except Miss Augusta Pillsbury of Manchester, who was in the Legislature at the last session and received a renomination, which is equivalent to an election. Mrs. Pillsbury led the Republican nominees in votes polled and was also second among the nominees for commissioner of Hillsborough County.

In speaking of the signal victory she scored at the primary, she said: "The women appear to be interested in having one woman on the Board of County Commissioners. I believe there is opportunity for a woman to do good work in the care of the county poor, particularly the children."

Dr. Zeta L. Straw, Manchester, active as a member of the 1925 House, was renominated.

"The first session is just enough to learn how to do properly the work of Representative," she said after her nomination. "One needs a second opportunity to accomplish things, without being overenthusiastic or disappointed enough to have one's heart break over the loss of a pet measure. I feel better fitted now to serve intelligently than I did before. My contact with the statesmanship of the last session and my experience with the acumen of my colleagues did me no end of good."

At 5 o'clock at the State Roof House, Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Governor, will present a state flag to the celebration.

The vice-chairman of the Demo-

Unqualified endorsement of the candidacy of Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General by more than 1000 Republican lawyers of Massachusetts, many of them prominent present and past public officers, and the formation of a general committee of supporters to get out the Reading vote on primary election day, was announced today at Reading campaign headquarters by Augustus Peabody Loring Jr., chairman.

Another woman who carried off the Republican nomination for representative was Mrs. Mary E. Phinney, former jailor George H. Phinney. Mrs. Phinney has been well schooled in politics. Always opposed to the extension of suffrage to women, she believes now that women should exercise their duty as a voter and should take her place as a citizen. Mrs. Phinney was matron at the Hillsborough County Jail for 12 years.

From the returns received from various towns and wards, the following appear to be successful nominees for Representatives among the women of the State, not all of whom are listed for an easy election in November: Jefferson, Mrs. Mary K. Hutchinson; Bristol, Mrs. Edith M. Ferguson; Hillsborough, Lizzie Tuttie; Belmont, Addie M. Hill; Brookline, Mrs. Hazel F. Farquhar; Pittsfield, Mrs. Marion J. White; Loudon, Annie W. Mitchell; Barnstead, Mrs. Eliza F. Marshall; Brentwood, Clara A. Abbott; Nashua, Mrs. Lois Lyman Patten; Amherst, Ethel Petnam; Concord, Mrs. Gilda B. Keaton; Plainfield, Mrs. Blanche Daniel.

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## Aeronautic Society Elects Porter Adams of Boston

### Commercial Flying Prospects Emphasized at Session Following National Air Races

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (Special)—Porter Adams, Boston, was elected president of the National Aeronautic Association at its annual banquet here. He succeeded Godfrey L. Cabot, Boston. Mr. Adams for some time has been secretary of the association.

Carl Wolsey, St. Louis, was elected vice-president; Valentine Gephart, Seattle, secretary, and B. F. Cassel, New York, treasurer. Orville Wright, Dayton, O., Donald Douglas, Seattle, Michael Curtis, William B. Mayo, Detroit, and Mr. Cabot were named governors-at-large.

The banquet held in the Penn Athletic Club marked the close of the most active year the association has enjoyed since its formation. A great part of this success was symbolized by the presence of F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, and William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of the newly created Bureau of Civil Aviation.

The new Assistant Secretary of the Navy for aeronautics, Edward P. Warner, was unable to be present, due to an inspection trip to the west coast.

These three men have been among the most active workers in the National Aeronautic Association in the past.

#### Aerial Safety Progress

Mr. Davison, who was introduced by Hollingshead N. Taylor, chairman of the aviation committee of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, said that it was largely a lack of appreciation of the possibilities of aviation and fear of accident which was holding back the development of air transportation.

This apprehension could be allayed and air transportation made perfectly reliable by the establishment of regular airways across the country, he said. In this connection, Mr. Davison emphasized the work which the Army Air Corps had done and was still doing through its airways division.

During the last few years, army fliers had covered no less than 12,000 miles over regular military airways. This distance is approximately 48 times around the world and there had been but one serious accident, he cited. The experience of this division was at the service of the air operators.

Among the others who spoke at the dinner were Mr. Cabot, retiring president of the N. A. A., who reviewed the association's activities during the last year; and of the pride felt in the fact that it had been one of the most ardent supporters of the recent air bill passed by the last Congress which have resulted in the establishment of the offices of the three new assistant secretaries for aviation.

#### Aviation Boom Forecast

The password of the coming year is to be commercial operation of airplanes. A survey of the world around the door of the Biltmore-Stratford Hotel, N. A. A. headquarters during the week, reveals signs of prominent aircraft contractors assembled in small groups, all discussing one or another phase of the paramount question: what about civil aviation?

What an entirely new problem this is, and yet it appears to be the general impression among aviation people that the development of the civil aircraft industry and the popularizing of private flying will follow along the precedent set by the automotive industry many years ago.

#### Marshall, Mich.

Special Correspondence

PERCY and Parnella were two little pigs which Mr. W— had given to the children to card for because these two were so much smaller than the rest of the pigs that they were usually crowded out and did not get enough to eat.

The pigs were fed from a large trough in a shed near the house, and were always on hand at feeding time. Owing to the height of the trough it was rather difficult for the pigs to eat from the side, so they usually climbed in.

One day when the milk was poured for them, Percy, the smaller, tried to climb into the trough. He succeeded only in getting his front legs over the edge, where he hung, not able to get in or out.

Parnella, seeing his plight, came to his assistance—giving him a boost with her nose which lifted him into the trough, then climbed in herself.

This seemed such a good lesson to those who were watching that it has not been forgotten, for it reversed a common thought of selfishness usually associated with pigs and showed that adversity sometimes brings out the best in all creatures.

Somewhat of a naval touch was provided when some high-ranking naval officers of the scouting fleet ar-

**A. G. Pollard Co.**  
The Store for Thrifty People  
LOWELL, MASS.

WE ARE now located in our temporary Departments. Market Street opposite Palmer.

**National Butchers Company**  
One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge  
1646 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline  
1300 Beacon Street (Bridge Street) BROOKLINE  
ALLSTON LYNX BEVERLY  
SALEM 256 Essex Street 250 Cahan Street  
NEWBURY PORT 44 State Street 6 High Street, Danvers  
1 Market Square, Amesbury

## Restoring of Ancient Bronzes to Original Form and Surface

### Layers of Corrosion Are Removed by Reversal of Process by Which They Collected

MANKIND discovered the use of bronze long before that of iron. We do not know who first discovered that copper could be alloyed with tin or other metals, but the metal is hard and resistant to the action of water, the result being admirable, especially when the inclosing crust is composed of extraneous matter, such as hardened copper.

The second military race of the air meet was the concluding event of the day, when Lieut. L. Stevens of the Army Air Corps, flying a Curtiss Observation O-1 machine, won the Liberty engine builder's trophy for observation airplanes.

French Won Last Year

It will be recalled that last year this trophy was won by the French, who sent two Breguet biplanes over from France to compete against the air service, thus making a truly international event of it. This year, however, it was a race between army and navy pilots of the United States only.

The race was over 12 laps of the course, making 144 miles in all, and Lieutenant Stevens' speed was 142.26 miles per hour. The second place also went to the army air corps, Capt. Andrew Hornsby, flying another Curtiss Falcon, coming in close on the tail of Stevens. Third place went to the new Lieut. G. T. Owens, in a special DH machine, coming in after Hornsby.

The Falcon is the latest type of army air corps observation airplane. It has a Curtiss D-12 engine, developing over 400 horsepower, and it carries pilot and observer, together, a quantity of fuel sufficient for several hours' flight, in addition to radio, photographic and armament equipment. This machine is a very striking example of the development of airplane design applied to military requirements.

### THEATER MUSICIANS WIN CHICAGO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Music has come back to Chicago's 400 moving picture and vaudeville theaters. Three thousand musicians on strike since Sunday night, returned to the orchestra pits following a settlement which brought an extra \$4.50 to their weekly pay. Under the new scale musicians will receive \$87 a week for the next two years and \$90 the third year.

### ARMY COLONY SUCCEEDS

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A group of Hutterites comprising 45 persons have been successful in their colony 40 miles east of Calgary that they have purchased farm lands to the value of \$150,000 at Belseker, near Calgary, paying cash.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Helen Fanell, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Alice G. L. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.  
Marion O. Goldsmith, Marblehead, Mass.  
Sarah T. Goldsmith, Marblehead, Mass.  
Mrs. Esther H. Graves, Marblehead, Mass.  
Mrs. Mary H. Perry, Marblehead, Mass.  
Mrs. E. Chapman, Marblehead, Mass.  
Mrs. F. C. Carpenter, Cambridge, Mass.  
Augustine C. Knight, Cambridge, Mass.  
Josephine H. Winke, Poultneyville, Vt.  
Frances M. Remke, Birmingham, Mich.  
M. J. Remke, Birmingham, Mich.  
Miss Gertrude A. Meader, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Miss Meader, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Hannah S. H. Farnham, Farnham, Calif.  
Mrs. Palmyre Gundelfinger, Fresno, Calif.  
Mrs. Lucie T. Hill, Sussex, Eng.  
Mrs. John W. Charles, Huntington, W. Va.  
John Chaffee, Huntington, W. Va.  
G. A. Robinson, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Laura S. O'Halloran, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. Anna E. Eager, New York City.  
William E. Meyer, East Orange, N. J.  
Fred H. Grover, Pontiac, Mich.  
Mrs. Grace L. Grover, Pantach, Mich.  
Miss May H. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Louise L. Kahlstrom, Rutherford, N. J.  
Miss Julia H. Jeffery, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
George B. McGrath, Raleigh, N. C.

The check was signed "Edna Ferber."

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Marshall, Mich.

Special Correspondence

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The pigs were fed from a large trough in a shed near the house, and were always on hand at feeding time. Owing to the height of the trough it was rather difficult for the pigs to eat from the side, so they usually climbed in.

One day when the milk was poured for them, Percy, the smaller, tried to climb into the trough. He succeeded only in getting his front legs over the edge, where he hung, not able to get in or out.

Parnella, seeing his plight, came to his assistance—giving him a boost with her nose which lifted him into the trough, then climbed in herself.

This seemed such a good lesson to those who were watching that it has not been forgotten, for it reversed a common thought of selfishness usually associated with pigs and showed that adversity sometimes brings out the best in all creatures.

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## BRITAIN LIKES TOWN PLANNING

Officials Sent to America to Learn New Methods Adopted There

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England is always supposed to muddle through, but active steps have been taken during the past three years to control its future town planning developments. Several of the chief advisers of the Government, including Dr. I. G. Gibson and Dr. Raymond Unwin of the Ministry of Health, have visited the United States recently in order to learn what is being done there in regional planning.

The problem of planning the development of a country with historic buildings, old traditions and ancient roadways is particularly difficult, especially when under modern conditions of motor transport there is a tendency for the population to spread and for industry to decentralize. Nevertheless, much has already been done under the Town Planning Act of 1919. Already there are 511 schemes undertaken by some 328 local authorities, the majority of which have taken up the matter without any compulsion.

In order to carry out regional town planning, 37 joint town planning committees have been formed, including the representatives of about 550 local authorities, and covering a total area of nearly 6,000,000 acres. These committees are of various sizes. There is, for example, the Manchester and District Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee, approximately covering the watersheds of the rivers Mersey and Irwell, comprising 98 local authorities and covering an area of over 1000 square miles. The largest committee around Worthing that seeks to preserve some of the most beautiful stretches of the South Downs and includes only three local authorities and covers an area of about 15,156 acres.

### Northern Councils Alert

In many respects the councils of the north of England are more awake to the advantages of regional planning than the south. Surveys are being made of the Leeds and Bradford region, of the Nottingham region, of the Doncaster and Mansfield coalfields, of the Tyneside and Tees-side of Northeast Lancashire, including the towns of Blackpool and Burnley, and also around Blackpool, Preston and Lancaster.

In the south, the regional survey of East Kent made by Professor Abercrombie is already famous, but colliery developments are already in progress which threaten to spoil the Garden of England unless authority is given for control. During the past few weeks a committee has been set up to protect the Thames-side and South Buckinghamshire including part of the Chiltern Hills, reaches of the River Thames that are famous all the world over for their beauty, the Royal Castle of Windsor and Eton College. A number of other joint town planning committees are at work around London and in the home counties, but there is unfortunately a lack of co-operation that leads to delay.

While the committees are consulting with each other in the necessarily slow manner inevitable when a number of local authorities, which only meet at intervals, have to be consulted, there is always a danger of building before planned or industrial developments taking place that make it all the more difficult to prevent the countryside being spoilt. Regional development is admittedly wasteful, and for that reason the wise and economical course is to think out an attractive program so that whatever money is subsequently spent the attraction to the district will be enhanced.

### Need of Town Planning

An example of the need of planning for the future is apparent at Oxford today. Every year thousands of visitors from America and other parts of the world walk up St. Giles' and St. Thomas' Church. The motor traffic along this main entrance into Oxford and the south is increasing rapidly. Nevertheless, in spite of expert advice to the contrary, the Oxford City Council up to the present only agree for a road 50 feet wide and there is talk of a hotel and shops being built on an area recently cleared of slums that will make any further widening possible only after very heavy expense to the ratepayers.

Many other examples of the need to plan in advance a regional policy could be given. Sir E. Iliffe recently pointed out to the Roads Improvement Association how necessary it was that the widening of existing roads and the construction of new roads should be provided for before the districts which they served are developed. He brought forward statistics showing that in urban districts, the expenditure incurred in widening roads and making improvements has been in the region of 90 per cent for compensation and only 10 per cent for the actual work done.

## Registration Days

Boston University Law School

September 15-16-17

Lectures Begin Sept. 20

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Special Scholarships (\$75 per year) for college graduates.

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whereas in the country districts 85 per cent of the cost has been in respect of actual work done and only 15 per cent compensation.

G. G. Pepple, the chief Town Planning Inspector of the Ministry of Health, has again said that a town plan is not a strait-waistcoat, and as this is becoming more and more realized the committees now responsible for some 6,000,000 acres of England are working with enthusiasm in many districts for the advancement of the regions that they represent.

### FRONTIER COLLEGE IS SUCCESS IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—That the Frontier College is coming to its place as one of the great educational forces of Canada, is the opinion of Dr. Robert Johnston, who has recently returned from a trip to the coast visiting the larger centers of the West in the interests of that college. With 60 instructors and workers the Frontier College is making a real contribution to a better Canadianism.

Its intramural work, also, on the

## Young Women City Treasurers Find Public Service Pleasant

Miss Montbriand Helped the Mayor Cut \$22,500 From City Debt

Mrs. Gannaway Not Concerned With Woman's Place in Politics

WASHBURN, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Miss. Nora Montbriand, young treasurer of this city, was elected by a two-to-one vote over her single opponent, a "mere man," in the regular spring election and celebrated her twenty-third birthday on the day after she took office.

Shortly after Paul Ungrod, then a young college graduate, was elected Mayor of this city two years ago (the record was re-elected), Miss Montbriand was appointed deputy city treasurer and given full charge of tax collections. She served in that capacity, carrying on alone practically all the work of the city treasurer's office and proving herself an able helper in the program by which the Mayor reduced the municipal debt by \$22,500.

Under her charge tax collections have exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic boosters.

Miss Montbriand liked her work as acting city treasurer so well and discharged her duties so ably that she

shortly in the course of a Pacific coast tour. The boys were sent to America to inculcate feelings of friendship between Japan and the countries of this continent. They are in charge of Rear-Admiral K. Kaba-yama, of the Japanese Navy, and are accompanied by Mr. Nakamura, who is responsible for the tour.

### CANADIAN ORGANISTS' COLLEGE GROWING

LONDON, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The growth of the Canadian College of Organists from small beginnings in 1909, when a few musicians came together to further the ideals of their profession, was indicated by the large attendance at the convention which has just concluded here.

Dr. H. A. Fricker, M. A., of Ottawa,

HURON, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Lois Gannaway, Huron's young woman city treasurer, has no "superiority complex" to bother her in handling the city's finances. She does not believe that women are better fitted than men for public office. She believes in doing her best in performing whatever duties present themselves.

"I am not concerned over the so-

## HUNGARY FORMS PARTIES ANEW

Genesis of United Citizens Followed by More Vigor in Parliament

### BUDAPEST. HUNGARY (Special Correspondence)

The day appears to be dawning when the law known as Numerus Clausus, and directed against the Jews, will be withdrawn.

This Hungarian measure was passed in 1920, following the disastrous periods of the so-called "Red" and "White" revolutions. The country, being whittled down by the peace treaties to 25 per cent of its former area, had to face a great influx of Hungarians returning to Budapest from territories lost principally to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Apprehensive lest the financial comfort of Jewish immigrants would push them eventually to positions of even more responsibility than they then held, the proposers of this law desired to hold in check the number of Jews graduating from the universities.

### A Political Meaning

The Numerus Clausus might possibly also have had a political meaning. A popular case had been made out of Jewish support of the short-lived Bolshevik régime, and for vote-catching, a measure directed against the Jews was adopted by a general approbation for whatever group introduced it. It stood on the books when Count Stephen Bethlen assumed the Premiership, but it has never been possible hitherto, because of the insecurity of his parliamentary position, to withdraw it.

The moment, however, seems close at hand when efforts will be taken by the Government to revoke the Numerus Clausus. Count Bethlen, among the Liberal opposition, has today the support of a large and certain majority in Parliament, which is stronger than ever before because of his passing successfully through the fire of the frame forgers affair. He emerged unscathed and, therefore, the beam tips more heavily in his favor. It was anticipated that he would make some move after the trial of the counterfeitors was over as payment for the support loyally accorded him by his followers in Parliament and in the country.

### A New Departure

Count Bethlen has started off in a new angle. His United Party, so-called, has been formed chiefly of small landed elements drawn from the plains. The Government's hold on the capital, Budapest, has been weak. Elections are not secret, since it is recognized that if there were secret balloting Budapest would go Socialist at once. As the elections are at present constituted it is a foregone conclusion that the Government will control the capital. Count Bethlen comprehends the challenge which this situation makes on democracy and is believed to be working slowly in the direction of secret voting.

It is just possible—and a political opponent of his has implied as much in a leading article in the *Pester Lloyd*—that the new move of Count Bethlen is preparing the way for increased freedom of voting by insuring himself the majority of votes in Budapest. What he has done is to promote the formation of a new political party to be called the United

TO BUILD BIG HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Construction here of a \$10,000,000 hotel for the Canadian National Railways is assured by the announcement from Ottawa that the contract has been awarded for the immediate erection of a 500-room structure.

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# Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Making an Eider-Down Quilt, Most Comfortable of Covers

THE last word in comfortable bedding is an eider-down quilt. However, since woolen blankets have been so reasonable in price and easy to get, and ready-made cotton-filled comforters almost as inexpensive as those made at home, the advantages of the home-made down-filled quilt have almost been forgotten in the United States.

Real eider down is the down underneath the breast feathers of the eider duck, a sea duck of northern latitudes. The female plucks this from her breast to line her nest. It is gathered for commercial use in certain protected breeding haunts, once again after the young birds have flown away. Thus the mother is not deprived of the supply she needs. The small amount of the quilt may be sewed over a cord and the corresponding edge of the other side blind-stitched over the first row of stitching.

Eider down is the best nonconductor of heat suitable for bedding that is known. Like other down, it is also very light. Two and one-half pounds are quite enough to make a large quilt. That amount, when slightly damp, may be packed into a large pillow slip, but it is so elastic that when it is dry and fluffy and not confined in small quarters it will swell to the size of a small feather bed. The natives of Iceland use it both for mattresses and bedding and probably they have the warmest, most comfortable beds of any nation in the world. In Germany a puff about half the size of the bed, and called merely a Decke or cover, is invariably used. These are amusingly described by Mark Twain, who found that they had a propensity for floating away in the coldest hours of the night. The same article, deliciously warm and light, is used in France, where they are named duvet.

**Putting Together the Materials**

An eider-down quilt has as its foundation a bag of the same size as the quilt and made of some soft material with a close weave like a good quality of tennis flannel. Cut the lining and the cover of the quilt at the same time, as it is much easier to measure before the lining is filled than afterward. The bag is sewed around all sides except a small space the length of the opening in the container holding the down. Turn the bag right side out, then open the container little by little, pinning the opening securely over the opening in the large bag. The down may then be shaken from the container into the quilt without the loss of a bit of it. When all is in the large bag, turn the quilt container and sew up the opening.

Put the quilt cover together and pin half of it on the quilting frames as in making any other kind of a comfortable. On this lay the bag of down just as one would a cotton bat, bringing the edges of the bag as close as possible to the corresponding edges of the cover, and distributing the down as evenly as possible. Bring the other half of the quilt up over the bag of eider down and fasten it to the quilting frame as one did the first half.

**Coconut-Cake II**

One pound of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of butter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of flour, 6 eggs, 1 coconut grated. Cream the butter and sugar, add the yolks well-beaten, next the whites well-beaten, then the flour, and last the coconut. Bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two loaves.

### Cakes for the Fastidious

#### Coconut Cake I

One pound of butter, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 grated coconuts mixed with 1 cupful of milk and the milk of the coconuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of flour, 10 eggs, nutmeg if desired,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda. Bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two loaves.

#### Fayette House Cake

One cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cupful of milk, 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda, 1 pound of seeded raisins, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupfuls of flour. Bake in a moderate oven. This recipe makes two pans.

#### Mother's Ginger Cookies

Three cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, 2 cupfuls of butter (part lard will do), 2 eggs, 6 tablespoomfuls of vinegar, 1 cupful of hot water, 2 tablespoomfuls of soda. Ginger and cinnamon to taste. Flour to roll. Bake in a quick oven.

#### Cream Cake

One cupful of cream, 2 teacupfuls of sugar, 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 cupful of soda (dissolved in about  $\frac{1}{4}$  glass of milk), a piece of butter the size of an egg, flour to make as thick as pound cake. Add raisins and spices to taste. Bake in a rather slow oven.

#### Sugar Gingerbread

One cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of buttermilk, 1 egg, soda and cloves. Mix pretty stiff. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Crumb Cake

One cupful of cream, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 cupfuls of flour, 2 eggs, 1 teacupful of soda. Flavor with lemon. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Plantain

One cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of flour, 3 eggs, salt and spices, 3 tablespoomfuls of soda. Babbitt's yeast provider. Bake in a rather slow oven.

#### Philadelphia Sponge Cake

Take 10 eggs, 1 pound of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of flour, and lemon juice or extract to flavor. Beat the whites to a stiff froth. Warm and sift the

flour. Strain the yolks and sugar together till light and add the whites and flour half at a time alternately. Stir the whole gently till the bubbles rise on the surface. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Cup Cake

Five cupfuls of flour, 3 cupfuls of white sugar, 1 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of good buttermilk with soda enough to sweeten it, 1 nutmeg, grated. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Porridge

One cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of flour, 1 cupful of milk, 3 eggs, 3 teacupfuls of rose water, add cream, and other spices to suit the taste. Bake in a rather slow oven.

#### Gingersnaps

One cupful of butter, 1 cupful of flour, 1 cupful of molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of ginger, 1 teacupful of soda. Mix stiff. Bake quickly.

#### Cream Puff

One cupful of white sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda, 1 teacupful of cream tartar, and flour enough to make it like soft gingerbread. Flavor with the juice of a

#### Blue Bonnet German Iris

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#### Mr. Babbitt's Liberty Cake

One cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of flour, 3 eggs, salt and spices, 3 tablespoomfuls of Babbitt's yeast provider. Bake in a rather slow oven.

#### Jumbles

One cupful of butter, 1 pound of sugar, 2 pounds of flour, 3 eggs, 1

teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with lemon. Bake in a moderate oven.

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INASMUCH as the time, skill, and labor required for making the popular "hooked" rug are beyond the possibilities of the average housewife, it is gratifying to learn that a really good-looking substitute may be made on the sewing machine with little effort, and at very small expense.

To begin with, a firm canvas or denim must be procured and cut the size of the rug desired. If the rug is to be larger than one would like to make it in sections to be joined together later before lining and binding.

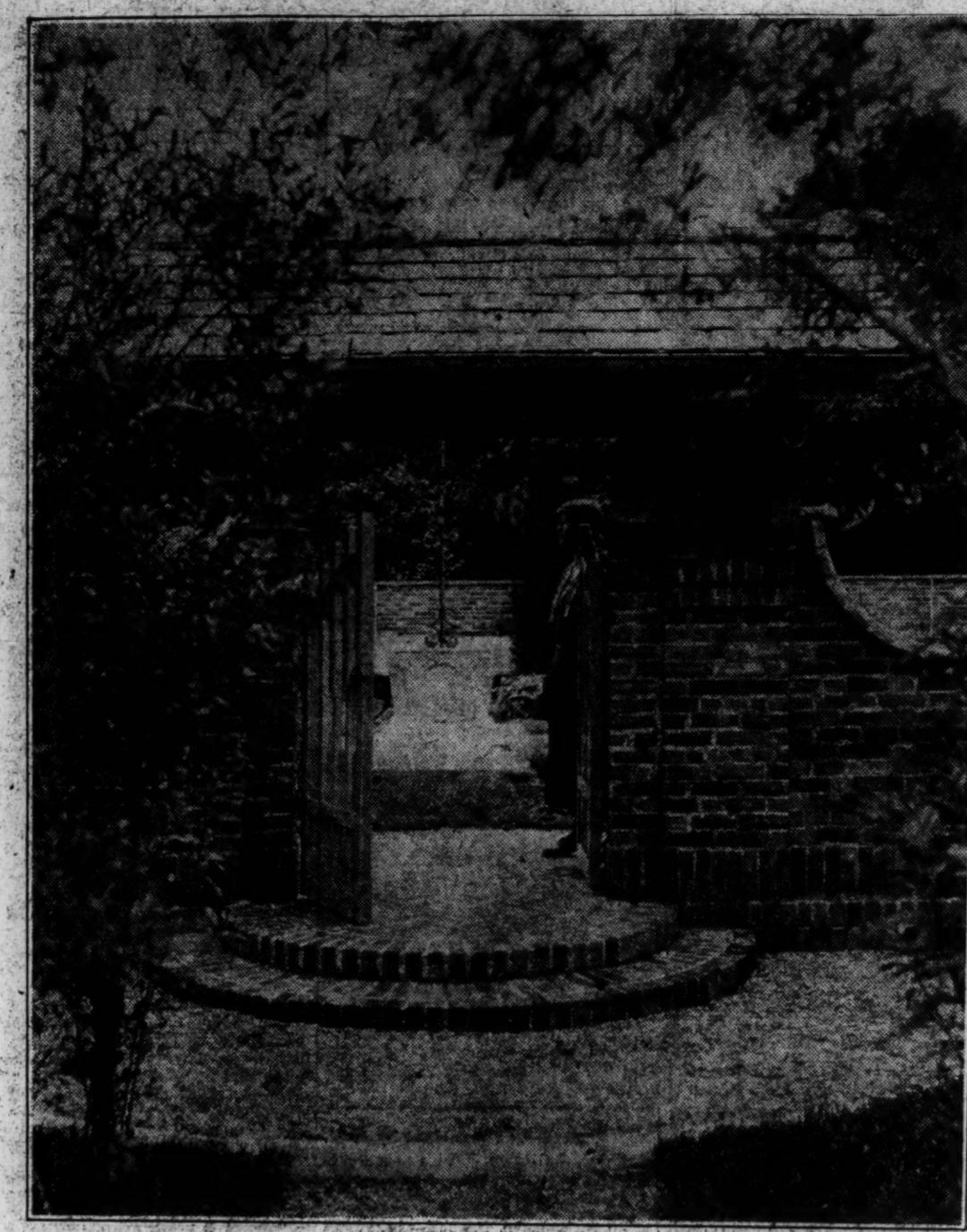
With a piece of chalk outline the pattern desired (oval, square, oblong, or diamond) and begin the stitching from the center.

The rags to be used should be cut into strips about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, and for convenience rolled into balls. A separate ball for each color may be used, and cotton, wool or silk hose may be good.

**A Well-Tuffed Surface**

At the center of the pattern attach one end of the strip of color desired and loop back and forth, stitching closely in the center of the loosing. The length of the loops on either side of the stitching should be about three-quarters of an inch and each subsequent row should be fitted snugly to the preceding one, leaving a well-tuffed surface.

A brilliant center, supplemented by plenty of black, brown or gray, makes a handsome rug and its at-



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## Preparation of Successful Salads

LIKE most other dishes on the family menu, the success of a salad depends chiefly upon the care with which it is put together. The greater the care, the better the salad will be, and the results certainly repay the time and effort expended to make the dish palatable. This article is not a recipe for any one salad, but the processes given for making ready may be applied to many salads that are served daily.

### Chili All Ingredients

Lettuce, which forms the background at least for most salads, should be carefully cleansed, each leaf being broken off and thoroughly washed to remove the soil that often gets in around the leaves where they grow out from the lettuce head. On the inside of the head toward the center the leaves may be found in perfect condition, while the tough outside leaves should not be used. After washing, the lettuce should be dried with a clean towel, without crushing or breaking the leaves, and then placed in the icebox to become thoroughly cold. The bowl in which the salad is to be served on the table also should be placed in the refrigerator to be chilled.

### Combining the Salad

Now all is ready for the salad which may be put together in a few moments, as the dressing should not be made until the time to serve the salad.

Take the salad bowl from the icebox and wipe it dry with a clean towel. Then take a small garlic bulb, cut it in two, and rub the inside of the pieces quickly around the inside of the bowl. This gives the salad a flavor and distinction not to be acquired in any other way, and yet it can hardly be distinguished in taste or odor. Then into the bowl put the lettuce leaves, nice and crisp and cold, and upon these slice the tomatoes, and peel and slice the chilled cucumbers or the fruit, if that is to be used, and over the whole pour the salad dressing, giving one last stir beforehand. The dressing then permeates the salad, and

when it is served on the plates, each guest or member of the family watching the process of serving knows that the salad looks delicious and tempting, and will be found so upon eating.

### Soap Shampoo

The writer has discovered what she thinks is an excellent way to make soap shampoo. Take a half-pint fruit jar and a cake of the kind of soap, preferred for washing the hair. If the soap does not go into the jar easily, cut it into two pieces. Fill the jar over half-full with water, screw the top on and shake it till it is full of lather. Let it stand for a while, but every now and then shake it well. Add more water as soap gradually softens and thickens. This shampoo can be made any consistency wanted, and as it is used more water should be added to the contents of the jar. A cake of soap diluted in this way will last for several months.

Liquid soap can be made in the same way. If enough water is mixed with the soap, it will rise to the top after the jar has stood for a day or so, and can be poured off and put into a separate container.

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# RADIO

## ARLINGTON IS WELL EQUIPPED

Government Station NAA Has Five Sets of Apparatus for Service Work

In a measure, five radiocasting stations are housed under one roof at Arlington, Virginia. NAA, call letters of this naval radio station, is equipped with five antennae and an equal number of transmitting sets.

Spare and transmitting sets have been discarded and electron-tube transmitters have been installed in their stead. These tube sending sets vary in power from 1000 watts to 20,000 watts; the latest installation being a 20,000-watt electron-tube transmitter for direct radio communication with the battleship fleet on the Atlantic Ocean.

Traffic heretofore routed from the Navy Department in Washington, by remote control, through the radio station at Sayville, Long Island, New York, is being cleared through this 20,000-watt equipment at Arlington. This new transmitter operates on the wavelength formerly assigned to the Sayville station, 9145 meters, and the 200-kilowatt are sending set on Long Island has been discarded and the Sayville station abandoned. The International Morse telegraph code, not voice communication, is the method of signaling employed by this new tube transmitter.

The five transmitters at Arlington could be operated simultaneously. However, only three transmitting sets are functioning at any one time. Four of the five transmitting units are used for sending dots, dashes and spaces; and the fifth sending set is called the "radiocasting set." It is being employed in the transmission of voice communications. Weather forecasts from the Weather Bureau, for instance, are transmitted twice daily by means of this "radiocasting set." One of the 1000-watt transmitters is used for the transmission of time signals twice daily from the Naval Observatory.

The diversity of the traffic from these five-in-one radiocasting stations at Arlington ranges from the sending of market quotations, to an occasional address by the President of the United States. The Department of Agriculture, the War Department, the Civil Service Commission and the Public Health Service use the facilities of this naval station regularly. The subjects radioed include the following: Time signals, weather forecasts, Civil Service Commissions, vacancies for Government positions, geography, labor, child welfare, education, and life-saving on the coasts.

The Arlington station was the first unit in the chain of high-powered radio stations established by the Navy Department. The three original masts or towers were built in 1913. One of the original masts is 600 feet high, and the other two are each 450 feet tall. Two auxiliary antenna masts were constructed about four years ago. During a storm this last winter several feet were ripped off of one of the antenna towers. The three original antenna masts are spaced 350 feet apart, and the towers are designed to withstand a load of 10,000 pounds.

## Battleship Sets New Radio Record

Operator on U. S. S. Denver, Cruising Off Chile, Sweeps Hemisphere

The U. S. S. Denver while cruising in the vicinity of Tacna, Africa on the coast of Chile recently, was not only enabled to maintain long-distance radio communication with ship and shore stations, but the necessity for cable facilities was largely obviated. Capt. H. L. Wyman, the commanding officer of the Denver, in an official report to the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, reflects gratification upon the measure of success in the use of high-frequency or short-wave radio equipment for long-distance communication.

During a period of 12 days 1888 words of cable were handled by the radio operator on the Denver, and this volume of message traffic by means of cable would have cost the Government \$200. Direct communication was maintained each night with the short-wave stations of the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, District of Columbia, and occasionally the radio operator on the Denver "worked" with the operator on U. S. S. Henderson, and the flagship of commander of submarine divisions at Pearl Harbor. Reports have been confirmed that signals from the high-frequency transmitter on the Denver were heard in such widely separated geographical points as receiving stations in Finland, in England, and in Kentucky.

The Navy is justly gratified with the satisfaction which is resulting from the use of short-wave transmitters and receiving sets on naval vessels. Officials indicate that measured progress is being made in displacing arc and spark transmitting equipment with electron tube transmitters. The latter are not only more efficient, but they create perceptibly less interference with radio-cast reception.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

The persistent rumors which have been current during the last two or three months that the Soviet Government, or at least the dominant section within it, contemplates an early abandonment of that foreign trade monopoly which has been a characteristic feature of the Soviet system from the begin-

### Russia and Socialism

ning, seem to be substantially well founded. So much manufactured news and propaganda has come out of Russia and the neighboring territories, both for and against the Communist régime, during the last few years, that it is usually wise to treat all statements about Russia, however positive, with the proverbial grain of salt. But on this occasion the bitter controversy within the Communist Party gatherings, the dismissal of Zinoviev, and the somewhat mysterious end of Dzerzhinski, the most orthodox of the disciples of Lenin, as well as the news columns of the newspapers, seem to warrant the belief that Russia is on the eve of a change of policy almost as far-reaching as that which took place when Lenin inaugurated the new economic policy in 1921.

This change does not seem likely to alter the political structure of the Russian Government. Politically, the Soviet system still seems to be very strong. There is certainly no organized party which can challenge it within Russia or outside of Russia. It has a formidable army and a formidable police and administrative system with which to defend itself. Perhaps its strongest card is the conviction of the peasants that whatever the defects of the revolution, it gave them their land, and that the restoration of the ancient régime in any shape or form would almost certainly take it away from them again. The change seems likely to be entirely within the realm of economic policy, unless the controversy about it becomes so violent as to split the Communist Party itself into warring factions. Now that Lenin's restraining hand is removed, anything might happen.

If, however, the foreign trade monopoly is abandoned, it will be an event of immense significance, not only for Russia, but for the rest of the world. It will mean the final blow to that whole Socialist philosophy and creed derived from the teachings of Karl Marx and held up to the working masses of the world as the road to the millennium if only they will vote or fight it into power. For the essence of the Marxian Socialist philosophy is that the capitalist is per se an exploiter of the workers, and that if private enterprise of every kind were forbidden, and if all production and industry were managed by the state, the economic millennium would have arrived. This doctrine, in its full rigor, was put into effect in Russia after the revolution. But within a year or two it had led Russia so near to destruction that even Lenin, its author, was forced to modify it. The new economic policy which he then introduced was a compromise. The state kept transportation, the heavy industries, the banks, and all foreign trade in its own hands, but otherwise gave private enterprise on a small scale a relative freedom of opportunity.

The advance now contemplated would be nearly as revolutionary a change as the introduction of the new economic policy. For while that made room for the small-scale capitalist inside Russia, the ending of the foreign trade monopoly would mean the advent of large-scale capitalism financed from outside and the return of Russia to something like normal capitalist conditions, except that the state will probably still control rather more industry than is the case elsewhere. The reason for this far-reaching step is not any change in the orthodox Communist heart, but the hard economic fact that Russia, even under the new economic policy, is not able to save enough capital to develop its resources and its industries adequately, and so is being forced to attract capital from outside by giving to it the conditions of security and the opportunity for profit without which it is unobtainable, but which were denied to it so long as all foreign trade was a government monopoly.

It is as significant as it is natural that, in proportion as the hope of Socialist Russia as the workingman's paradise has begun to fail, the thoughts of both Capital and Labor have begun to consider whether the true lesson is not to be learned from the methods employed in the United States. For the fact remains that in Russia, where the Socialist dictatorship of the proletariat is in being, the wages of the workingmen are at their lowest and there is widespread unemployment, while in the United States, where there is still a practical dictatorship of the capitalist in the economic sphere, there is no considerable unemployment and the wages paid to the worker are the highest in the world. This consideration of the lesson of America can only have a salutary effect. For while there is much that is still to be remedied in American economic life, it is certain that no progress at all can be made until the basic fallacy of Socialism is abandoned: that the capitalist is necessarily an enemy of the worker and that state-controlled industry can be substituted for the enterprise of the individual.

The organized real estate interests of New York City, where peculiar physical conditions

have induced a concentration of business activities resulting in constant overcrowding at certain hours of all transit facilities, are vigorously protesting against the proposal that the new subway

lines now in process of construction by the city shall be operated for a five-cent fare. In a statement of their reasons for objecting to a continuation of the policy under which the existing subways are operated at a loss, made up in part out of city revenues, it is asserted that the taxpayers and rentpayers are already overburdened with local, state and federal taxation, and that nothing more should be added.

### Real Estate and Transit Problems

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

they have succeeded in choosing shares this knowledge with them. The majority of the people of Wisconsin are as steadfastly opposed to the return of the saloon as are the people of the United States as a whole. They realize, as Governor Blaine is shrewd enough to know full well, that the return of beer of a high alcoholic content would mean the return of the saloon and the undoing of all that has thus far been accomplished in eliminating it from the social and political life of America.

There are no indications that the World Court issue was seriously considered by the Wisconsin rank and file in the primary campaign. It may be consoling to Governor Blaine to believe that he will not be held to a strict accounting regarding his promise to see to it that the action of the Senate in pledging adherence to the cause of world peace is reversed. But should he, assuming his election in November, decide to ally himself with the avowed foes of the Court plan, he may discover that by such action he has forfeited the sympathetic support of many of his colleagues in the Senate who, as so-called Progressives, claim the privilege of opposing Administration policies whenever they may choose but who have held aloof from the more radical faction within their own group. He will also find, perhaps, assuming that Wisconsin continues to be represented in the House by those now holding seats or by those of similar partisan leanings, that by the same means he has lost their support in times of pressing need. It has been openly stated in the Governor's own State that the prospect of his appearing in Washington as Senator Lenroot's successor was not enthusiastically regarded by the Badger State delegation in Congress, and that the support he received in the primary campaign was given him by Progressive Republican politicians and office holders, in the hope that the La Follette dynasty might be preserved intact.

It is safe to say that the titular successors of the senior La Follette would cheerfully have sacrificed the senatorship if by that means they could have prevented the defeat of Herman L. Eberle, their candidate for the Governorship, and the nomination of Mr. Zimmerman himself a Progressive, but an avowed enemy of the reigning La Follette régime. The present Senator La Follette must stand for re-election two years hence if he is to carry on in traditional La Follette fashion. The break which has occurred may seriously affect his future political success. It is too late, perhaps, for him to realize that this almost imminent peril could have been avoided or averted had he and his ablest advisers agreed to the unopposed candidacy of Senator Lenroot.

Indomitable fellows, these chemists, but not always alert to the perils of their profession.

### A Chemical War Upon Sleep

not some part of these lost hours be saved for golf, for bridge, for gossip, or for other recreations? Sleep, they declare, is the result of certain chemical elements in the body produced and alert for twenty hours out of the twenty-four with no need for a curfew bell or a nightcap.

Suppose they discover their drug? Just at present not only the United States, but the nations of the world are engaged in a desperate effort to combat the evils caused by drugs which soothe instead of stimulate. Opium, and the derivatives therefrom devised by chemists in their search for something which would alleviate pain and induce slumber, have developed into one of the world's greatest curses. As in the case of all interferences with the ordinary processes of nature, the appetite grows with that it feeds upon. The moderate dose soon loses its efficacy and must be multiplied beyond limit. The fancied physical need grows to an irresistible craving; the grateful patient becomes a despairing addition. Such has been the record of the narcotic drugs. Is there reason to believe that it will fail of a parallel if the chemists present mankind with their promised chemical substitute?

And, after all, why attack tired nature's sweet restorer? Does mankind need more waking hours? Past history suggests that time snatched from slumber would be added to the hours of toil, on the theory that labor-saving machinery has never lightened the burdens of labor. Mr. du Pont, the proponent of the new idea, depicts production speeded up; the housing problem solved, since people would not all wish to sleep at the same hours; metropolitan transportation simplified for the same reason, and society enjoying, like the lotus-eaters, a life in which it always seemed afternoon.

It won't work. Interference of that sort with nature's normalities never does work. At any rate, encouragement of the idea might well be left until after the balance sheet of the chemists' contribution of narcotics to the world has been struck and the result shown to be in favor of human happiness.

There now rests, or soon will rest, upon Governor Blaine of Wisconsin the responsibility he has willingly assumed of delivering to the people who have nominated him as their candidate for the United States Senatorship the rewards promised for their support in the primary election. One of

these is the repeal of the Volstead Act, or in its stead the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Another pledge is that he will seek reconsideration of the resolution pledging the adherence of the United States to the World Court under the reservations made. As to Mr. Blaine's intention to fulfill his contract there can be no doubt. The serious doubt is as to his ability to make good.

As a matter of fact, it is not imagined that the people of Wisconsin who failed to renominate the present United States Senator, Irvine L. Lenroot, who supported and defended prohibition legislation upon every occasion, and who was the spokesman for the Administration in the battle which ended in the adoption of the World Court resolution, are inclined to regard Governor Blaine's promise seriously. They realize, no doubt, that what has been proclaimed to the world as a distinct wet victory is, in fact, no victory at all. Wisconsin has never, in recent years, been classed as a dry State. Its natural alien population, especially in the larger cities, as well as the sons and daughters of German immigrants, are not in sympathy with the prohibition law. But they are fully conscious of the fact that their efforts to amend or repeal it will be futile, and it is safe to say that the senatorial candidate

for the "Maple Sugar Special," the Shendoah Valley expedition into New England, the recent journey of a trainload of Mississippi boosters into the East and middle West, and New Hampshire's midsummer hospitality to newspaper men from forty-four states are now to be followed by a Kentucky invasion of the North, from Wisconsin to Pennsylvania, to advertise the Bluegrass State's natural advantages, industrial opportunities and plan to make of the Mammoth Cave area a national park. These trips undoubtedly are of material advantage, but their greater benefit lies in the mutual acquaintance and understanding thus promoted and the bonds of friendship thereby cemented.

they have succeeded in choosing shares this knowledge with them. The majority of the people of Wisconsin are as steadfastly opposed to the return of the saloon as are the people of the United States as a whole. They realize, as Governor Blaine is shrewd enough to know full well, that the return of beer of a high alcoholic content would mean the return of the saloon and the undoing of all that has thus far been accomplished in eliminating it from the social and political life of America.

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## In the Old Days

necessary atmosphere of reminiscence, anecdote, good humor, condolence, sentiment, hope.

Tommy O'Donnell attained to that quiet fame and plausibility which brought the angling gentry of the British Isles to his table; and is now in a fair way to becoming a legend. Anyone you meet on the road west of Galway knows his name and can tell a tale about him; indeed, I think you could hear about him on every road in Ireland; he's some story too good to be investigated—ending maybe with, "But that was in Tommy O'Donnell's time. Since you ever at Bally—with Tommy O'Donnell?"

He was more of an artist than a hotelkeeper. I have not the slightest doubt the roof leaked now and then when the rain was heavy, and that there were occasional disasters in the kitchen; or that sometimes you had to wait for your meals. But the place was so permeated with the genius of Tommy O'Donnell that you might one day realize that to stay with him was a genial state of thought rather than merely a state of physical ease. In the halo of reminiscence evoked by his memory there is never a flaw of complaint. Already his times are referred to as the "old days."

Since then Ireland, like every other country, has "gone to the dogs!" one country "goes to the dogs" once a generation. Not the "hounds of spring" these; but the dogs of change, devouring the pretty conventions of sentiment. What Tommy would think of these days I do not know.

Tommy's daughter runs the hotel now. I suspect her of efficiency and reform. Some people like that. Paddy must have changed, though, for he scowls at the newcomer as though his only chance of admittance lay in a secret ballot or seniority. There is a coolness in his manner if he has not seen you before. I shall not forget his, "Lunch will be half an hour yet"; abrupt and bitter as granite.

As I waited that day for my lunch I studied the fading signed photographs of ancient worthies, funny nobility and military odds and ends in loud tweeds or scarlet, with their sappy foliage of strange whiskers, and with that naive bumptiousness of the Diamond Jubilee still discernible.

There was something awful in this array of the eighties and the nineties, and I began dismally to realize how definitely I belonged to the generation that had "gone to the dogs."

When lunch was at last served I could feel those anglers' eyes upon me. Paddy stood by scowling as I helped myself to a small claw of lobster. Where were "the old days"? Four people came down and sat at a near table as cold and sat speechless. Their faces were very red and as cold as lettuce. Had the old days been like this? Suddenly Paddy leaned over the table toward me and cried, loud as a water-melon.

"Here," and pushed almost a whole lobster onto my plate. "Sure ye haven't taken anything at all."

That was a spark of the Tommy O'Donnell tradition. A spark. And now I am at the end I must confess I never saw Tommy in my life; yet so strongly already is the legend established among those who did see him—and among those who didn't.

V. S. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

ONE of London's most popular musical events of the year, the season of Promenade Concerts given in Queen's Hall, has been enjoyed again this year. A count of the popularity of the leading composers, as disclosed by a study of this year's programs, is very interesting, showing as it does the ebb and flow of musical, as of other reputations. The items this year are:

Wagner .....	66 Beethoven .....	26
Mozart .....	52 Haydn .....	16
Bach .....	29 Tchaikovsky .....	15
Handel .....	28 Brahms .....	10

During the war the arrangement would have been quite different, but the present schedule provides for Monday "Wagner" nights. Twenty years ago there would have been many more items by Tchaikovsky in such a list, while Mozart, Bach and Handel would have had fewer. Haydn, for English music lovers, is almost a new discovery.

A two-roomed bungalow built and furnished by a workingman and his wife for £25—such is the achievement of a Leicestershire couple. The foundation is the chassis of an old four-wheeled lorry, sixteen feet long by seven feet wide. The walls are made of sheet plywood nailed onto wooden struts, which are curved on the top to support the roof. More plywood is nailed on the outside of the struts, leaving an air space between the wall surfaces. Plywood having been found easy to cut, the couple, who only used a jackknife to cut the wood, decided to make the furniture of the same material. And there is the house made of plywood throughout—walls, roof, doors, cupboards, tables and chairs. Economy in house construction can hardly get much further.

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One usually connects burlushes with wet, swampy land down by a river's edge, and if one was told that quite a large patch of burlushes was to be found at Baker Street Station in the heart of London, one might be excused the desire for ocular demonstration. Such may be had by going down the stairway to the Metropolitan Station. Through the bars of a railing on the left may be seen a great sunken open space from which several houses were dug up some years ago. This space is filled with greenery and wild flowers, and in the far corner is a luxuriant patch of burlushes. One could almost hope that this great pit might be turned into a beautiful rock garden, but land next door to Baker Street Station, and on the edge of the busy Marylebone Road is too